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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Issues a Commission under Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code to Mr. B. Nanjundappa, Agent of the Sri Rambhapur Mutt, Balehonnur.

READ—

Letter No. C7-359—46, dated 12th December 1946, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to the grant of a Commission to Mr. B. Nanjundappa, Agent of the Balehonnur Mutt, residing at Thendekere, Krishnarajpet Taluk, conferring on him the powers contemplated under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, in respect of the two Vritties in Thendekere Village and the entire Anchanahalli Village in the Krishnarajpet Taluk, belonging to the Sri Rambhapur Mutt, Balehonnur.

ORDER No. R. 7107-8—L. R. 242-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST JANUARY 1947.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and to issue the accompanying Commission to Mr. B. Nanjundappa, Agent of the Sri Rambhapur Mutt, Balehonnur, conferring on him the powers under Section 99, Clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of the Land Revenue Code.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

ANNEXURE.

COMMISSION GRANTED UNDER SECTION 99 OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE, REGULATION IV OF 1888.

To

Mr. B. Nanjundappa,
Agent of Balehonnur Mutt,
Residing at Thendekere, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by the Land Revenue Code, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to confer on you the following powers specified in Clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Section 99 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code to be exercised within the limits of the Inam Villages, *viz.*, two Vritties in Thendekere Village and the entire Anchanahalli Village, belonging to Sri Rambhapur Mutt, Balehonnur:

(*b*) To attach the property of persons making default in the payment of Land Revenue or rent due to you in the said villages.

(*c*) To exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Sections 63 and 64.

(*d*) To receive notices of relinquishment under Section 71 and to determine the date up to which such notices shall be received as in that section provided, and

(*e*) To take measures for the maintenance and repair of boundary marks in the manner provided for Survey Officers in Section 130.

II. The above mentioned powers delegated to you are vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall, by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

By Order,

J. B. MALLARADHYA,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Records the Annual Report of the Government Museum for the year ending 30th June 1946.

READ—

Letter No. 231, dated the 15th—22nd November 1946, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, submitting the Annual Report the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year ending 30th June 1946.

ORDER No. D. 4276-77—Mus. 3-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

Visitors.—The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year under report was 490,079 as against 393,275 during the previous year. Distinguished scientists that came to Bangalore from all parts of India in connection with the meeting of the thirty-third session of the Indian Science Congress visited the Museum.

2. *Museum Advisory Committee.*—The Museum Advisory Committee met once during the year and surveyed the work done so far in connection with the rearrangement of exhibits in the different sections of the Museum. The Committee considered the desirability of undertaking a systematic excavation of the ancient site and temple mounds of the ancient Hoyasala capital of Halebid which would be useful both for the discovery and preservation of ancient monuments as also the acquisition of antiquities for the Museum. They were also of the view that antiquities and works of art could also be recovered from the excavation in such large numbers as to enable scholars to form a clear idea of the civilization of Mysore during the pre-Hoysala, Hoysala and later times. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose.

3. *Industrial.*—With a view to illustrating the possibilities of utilisation of the geological wealth of the country for the development of industries, several geological products, presented by the Geological Department, were displayed in the Museum.

4. *Educational.*—A regular course of guide lectures to students from primary schools and explanatory talks to illiterate visitors formed an essential feature of the educational work of the Institution. More than 3,120 students belonging to 69 educational institutions, accompanied by 222 teachers, paid study visits to the Museum.

5. *Exhibitions.*—The Museum participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in February 1946. An exhibition of antiquities was organised by the Department of Archæology in the Central College, Bangalore, in connection with thirty-third Session of the Indian Science Congress.

6. *General.*—The construction of a new Museum building on a suitable site is under consideration. The question of the establishment of District Museums in all the district headquarter towns is also under consideration. The Curator was deputed to attend the annual meeting of the Museums Association of India which was held in Madras from 31st December 1945 to 1st January 1946.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reviews the report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1945-46.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 2-46-47, dated the 29th November 1946, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, forwarding the report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1945-46.

ORDER NO. D. 4587-91—I. & C. 190-46-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

2. *Large Industrial Establishments.*—There were 301 (313) large industrial establishments working in the State during the calendar year 1945, employing on an average 88,849 (81,154) persons. Of these, 272 (283) were perennial factories and the remaining 29 (30) were seasonal.

The number of cotton mills working in the State at the end of the year 1945-46 remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, nine. Of these, 4 were engaged in the manufacture of both cotton cloth and yarn, 3 in the manufacture of cloth only, one in the manufacture of yarn only and one in the manufacture of hosiery. Six woollen mills (5) were working in the State with 365 looms (165), 9,002 (9,002) spindles and 1,000 charakas and the total quantity of woollen goods produced amounted to 10,617,059 lbs. (9,897,483 lbs.). These mills also produced woollen carpets and druggets.

3. *Financial and other Assistance to Industries.*—As in previous years, the department continued to render financial and technical assistance to private industrialists for the development of small scale industries. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,805 (Rs. 9,000) were disbursed to 7 (5) persons under the Industrial Loan Rules and the rates of ordinary and penal interest levied on the loans were reduced from 6 per cent to 4 per cent and 9 per cent to 6¼ per cent, respectively, with effect from April 1946. The loans recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 28,402 (Rs. 19,300). The scheme of granting loans to the educated unemployed to start industries of their own is reported to be popular. A sum of Rs. 19,862 relating to the loans granted during the year 1944-45 and another sum of Rs. 22,259 relating to the year 1945-46 were disbursed to 14 and 11 persons, respectively, during the year under report. The question of raising the present limit of Rs. 2,000 which is the maximum amount of loan fixed under the scheme to Rs. 5,000 is under consideration of Government separately. Technical assistance by way of erection and repair of industrial plant and machinery belonging to private concerns was also continued, as also the supply of duty free salt and of rectified spirits, either duty free or at concession rates. Arrangements were also made for the supply of iron and steel and of coal and coke and machinery required by private industrialists and companies.

4. *Industrial Concerns worked by the Department.*—(1) *Central Industrial Workshop.*—As in the previous year, the workshop was engaged in supplying the requirements of the several Departments of Government and Government Aided Concerns and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs and manufacture of machinery. During the year under report, the output and sales amounted to Rs. 1,65,738 (Rs. 1,66,282) and Rs. 1,54,122 (Rs. 1,70,000), respectively.

(2) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The institute imparted training in high class fine arts modelling, metal work, inlay work, ivory and sandalwood carving as in previous years. There were 154 (165) students receiving training in the several sections and the scholarships paid to them amounted to Rs. 8,044 (Rs. 8,278). In addition to these, 12 students of the Depressed Classes were trained in carpentry and 10 of them received a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each and the other 2 of Rs. 15 per mensem each. Two students received training in block-making for cloth-printing and were given scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem each. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,07,240 (Rs. 56,174) and Rs. 1,14,990 (Rs. 82,962) respectively.

(3) *District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.*—The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 4,476 (Rs. 4,639) and the total sales amounted to Rs. 4,543 (Rs. 4,477).

(4) *The Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.*—The total value of stock handled was Rs. 4,09,119 (Rs. 2,79,098) and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,70,534 (Rs. 1,37,621), yielding a net profit of Rs. 13,906 (Rs. 12,820).

5. *Rural and Cottage Industries.*—The number of Rural and Cottage Industries Centres remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 45 and attention was mainly devoted to the consolidation and intensification of work in these centres during the year. A brief account of work done in some of the important centres is given below :—

(*a*) The hand-paper making centres at Badanval and Hosur continued to manufacture paper, envelopes and letter-heads, while work in the centres at Bangalore and Hassan was further developed. Nine candidates were under training in the Bangalore and Hassan Centres. The total production and sales in these two Centres aggregated Rs. 4,750 (Rs. 5,358) and Rs. 2,400 (Rs. 4,036), respectively.

(*b*) *Village Tanneries.*—The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Hulikunte trained 18 students and 11 more were under training during the year. The output and sales of the tannery at Hulikunte amounted to Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500, respectively. Arrangements are being made for the early completion of the building for transferring the tannery at Malvalli to Mangalwarpet near Chennapatna.

(*c*) *Leather Stitching at Doddasiddavvanahalli.*—The Centre trained 14 students and 5 were under training during the year.

(*d*) *Button-making at Doddasiddavvanahalli and the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram.*—Nine students were under training in these two centres. The combined output and sales of the tannery, leather-stitching and button-making sections of the Centre at Doddasiddavvanahalli amounted to Rs. 3,750 and Rs. 4,600, respectively.

(*e*) *Pottery.*—The Pottery Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur trained 13 students and 7 more were under training. The output and sales of the centres amounted to Rs. 3,180 and Rs. 2,920, respectively. Articles worth Rs. 840 were produced in the pottery-ware section of the industrial school at Chikmagalur and the sales amounted to Rs. 640.

(*f*) *Smithy.*—Eleven candidates were trained and 18 were under training in the Smithy Centre at Closepet. The total production and sale of both the centres at Closepet and Malvalli (where three candidates were trained) amounted to Rs. 9,550 and Rs. 8,180, respectively.

(*g*) *Brass Work.*—The Brass Work Centre at Nagamangala continued to manufacture furniture fittings, door handles, etc., and articles worth Rs. 1,800 (Rs. 630) were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 750 (Rs. 2,350).

(*h*) *Mat-Weaving.*—The number of Mat-Weaving Centres working during the year under report was 15, *viz.*, Hiriyur, the centre located in the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, Dodballapur (Town), Dodballapur Rural Welfare Centre, Alur, Hassan, Anandapur, Giddobanahalli, Closepet Rural Welfare Centre, Labour Colony, Kolar Gold Field, Nagamangala, Chikmagalur, Badanval and Bellur. The centres trained a large number of candidates (including students of the Depressed Class) in mat-weaving during the year. The combined output and sales of all the centres aggregated Rs. 9,150 and Rs. 6,680, respectively.

(*i*) *Rattan.*—The industrial schools at Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur trained a number of candidates in rattan work and the total output and sales amounted to Rs. 3,060 and Rs. 2,720, respectively.

(*j*) *Other Cottage Industries.*—The Carpentry Centre at Ankanahalli (near Closepet), the Volegari section at the Industrial School, Channapatna, and the Coir Manufacturing Centres at Arsikere and Malgal (near Channapatna) continued to do good work during the year.

The department participated in several exhibitions held in and outside the State and demonstrated the importance and usefulness of cottage industries.

6. *Progress of Schemes sanctioned in recent Years.*—(1) *Famine Relief Work at Doddasiddavvanahalli.*—With a view to finding employment for some of the Adikarnatakas during the recent famine, a special section for "Chappal" manufacture was opened at the Doddasiddavvanahalli Leather Stitching Centre in May 1946. A sum of Rs. 7,150 was spent for the purchase of raw materials and payment of wages. About 600 pairs of "Chappals" were manufactured.

(2) *Amelioration of the Depressed Classes.*—Eighty-five candidates were selected for training on scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem. Training was given in mat-weaving, carpentry, leather-stitching and smithy. Twenty-two candidates who were found fit to start industries of their own were given the requisite equipment free at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,500.

(3) *Training of Candidates as Instructors in Rural Industries.*—Twenty candidates were selected for training under the above scheme and they were given scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem for a period of six months.

(4) Arrangements are being made by the department to give effect to the following schemes:—

(*a*) Establishment of a coir industry at Nanjangud.
(*b*) Manufacture and supply of machinery and appliances to private people who propose to start cottage industries.
(*c*) Purchase and supply of machinery and appliances such as sewing, braiding machines to home industries institutions on certain terms.
(*d*) Starting of certain cottage industries in the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000.
(*e*) Training of six lady candidates in tailoring in the Occupational Institute, Bangalore, on a scholarship of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

7. The following schemes relating to the development of cottage industries are under consideration of Government:—

(*a*) A three-year plan for the development of cottage industries.
(*b*) The starting of two major home industries institutions, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore.
(*c*) The starting of a Tile Factory at Gudibanda.
(*d*) The starting of certain cottage industries in the Rural Welfare Centre area, Closepet.
(*e*) The starting of hand-paper units at Hassan and Nanjangud.

8. *Industrial Surveys.*—With a view to starting certain rural industries, industrial surveys were conducted in 54 villages of the Magadi Taluk and in the Rural Welfare Centre areas of Anandapuram, Dodballapur and Closepet.

9. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools under the control of the department remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, nine. The Director states that the strength of the schools did not improve to the extent expected, when enhanced rates of scholarships were sanctioned, due probably to the increased cost of living and the high rates of wages ruling in factories. The S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, continued to receive annual grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,412 during the year. Besides these, there were 23 home industries classes receiving grants-in-aid from the department. The total number undergoing training in these classes and also in the industrial schools was 1,037 and 335, respectively. The industrial school for women, Channapatna, continued to impart training for gosha women in tailoring, zari work, embroidery, etc. In order to enable students to undergo training in industrial subjects in recognised institutions outside the State, scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,200 were granted during the year.

10. *Administration of Special Acts*—(1) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—The compulsory use of certified standard weights and measures is being enforced in important trade centres in the State under this Act and the number of areas notified for this purpose was 60. The department sold weights and measures of the value of Rs. 5,023 (Rs. 4,982); Rs. 22,020 (Rs. 17,542) units of weights and measures were tested and stamped during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,432 (Rs. 1,165) was realised as testing fees. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 22 (67) cases and a sum of Rs. 156 (Rs. 791) was recovered as fines.

(2) *The Mysore Patents and Designs Act.*—Thirty-one (29) applications for patents were filed during the year. Five (6) of these originated in Mysore, 17 (19) in other parts of India and 14 (4) abroad. The fees collected in respect of applications for patents and designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs. 4,560 (Rs. 3,824).

(3) *The Mysore Factories Act.*—The total number of factories coming within the purview of the Act stood at 434 (413). Of these, 401 (377) were perennial and 33 (36) were seasonal factories. The average number of persons employed daily in all the notified factories was 67,693 (57,640). The health of the employees in almost all the factories continued to be generally good. There were 1,165 (1,171) recorded accidents, of which 6 (7) were fatal, 46 (9) serious and 1,113 (1,155) minor accidents.

(4) *The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—There were 24 (23) ginning factories working at the beginning of the year. The Ginning Factory at Maddur had suspended work this year also. The total quantity of cotton ginned and pressed during the year was 12,300 (27,796) bales. All the factories were inspected during the year.

(5) *The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act.*—The total number of women employed in the several industrial concerns (private as well as Government owned) was 8,870 (6,525) and 194 (665) women received a sum of Rs. 7,099 (Rs. 7,458) as maternity benefit.

(6) *The Mysore Boilers Act.*—The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 296 (286), of which 283 were in commission and 13 were not working. The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 215 (276). A sum of Rs. 9,790 (Rs. 10,500) was collected as boiler inspection fees. There were no prosecutions during the year.

11. *Posts and Telegraph Offices.*—At the end of the year, there were in all 588 (587) post offices in the State, of which 4 (4) were head offices, 85 (85) combined sub-offices, 47 (46) sub-offices and 452 (461) branch offices. The number of Telegraph Offices working in the State was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 85; of these, 18 (18) were guaranteed Telegraph Offices and the remaining 67 (67) were non-guaranteed ones.

12. *Wireless Licenses.*—The number of radio licenses issued during the year was 4,714 (4,370) and the total amount of fees collected, inclusive of sur-charge, was Rs. 50,346 (Rs. 48,874), 9 (2) prosecution cases were launched during the year; of these, 7 were disposed of with fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5, one was under trial in the court and the other was compounded on payment of dues by the party concerned.

13. The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*